

THE
MONTHLY RECORD
OF THE
Five Points House of Industry.

Terms, One Dollar per Year.

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NEW-YORK:
PUBLISHED AT THE INSTITUTION, 155, 157, 159 WORTH STREET.

The Five Points House of Industry.

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(WHO ARE ALSO INCORPORATORS.)

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Day-School every Week-day, Saturday excepted, from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M.

Sunday-School at 2 o'clock P.M.

Children's Service every Sunday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath unto my executors, in trust, to pay over to the Trustees of the FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, in the city of New-York, (incorporated A.D. 1854,) or its Treasurer, for the time being, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses thereof.

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SEYMORE DURST

MONTHLY RECORD

OF THE

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

VOL. XIII.

APRIL AND MAY, 1870.

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TO OUR READERS.

WE are frequently asked by friends who visit us whether we have a history of the House for circulation, and we felt that a reproduction of much of the matter published in the RECORD for April, 1866, which edition is now exhausted, with the addition of items of interest of the past four years, bringing the history down to the present epoch, would give our friends, briefly, the principal points. In this number, therefore, we present it to our readers.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

THE history of the establishment of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY at the Five Points is so well-known, that it is unnecessary to recur to it in detail. The Five Points of New-York has unfortunately acquired a most notorious distinction. Originally it was a low, swampy pond, which was gradually filled up, and as it became susceptible of occupation, was the resort of the poor, dissolute population, which always exists in a large town. The locality, however, by degrees became so notoriously disorderly that it was not considered safe for a respectable man to pass through it. It was common for persons from the country to request the protection of the police that they might visit the scenes of crime and dissipation rampant there at all times. There were underground passages connecting blocks of houses on different streets, and the well-known names of Cow Bay and Murderer's Alley were too sadly characteristic. It was a God-forsaken place, where neither education nor religion were permitted to enter, and the respectable inhabitants of New-York, though then living not far from the scene, were callous of and indifferent to the fearful degradation which there existed. Certainly as no spot of ground on this continent had the reputation of having been the witness of more crime, so no spot had such repulsive features, or were want and woe more apparent. Every house was a brothel, the resort of persons of every age, sex, and color; every store a dram-shop, where from morning till morning the thieves and abandoned characters of the town whetted their depraved tastes and concocted future crimes and villanies.

It is to the credit of the Methodist Episcopal Church that it was the first Christian denomination to attempt to ameliorate the condition of the poor, to instruct the ignorant, and reform the vicious at the Five Points. In the spring of 1850, the Rev. Lewis Morris Pease was appointed by the New-

(11.12.1867, 11.12.)

York Annual Conference to establish a mission in the neighborhood of the Five Points. The Ladies Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church were fortunate in the selection of the agent to carry on the work. He entered upon the task before him with energy, but unfortunately soon became alienated from the parties who originated the enterprise, as he found his views of the principles upon which it should be carried on were not sustained by them. After an unfortunate controversy, to which it is not necessary now to refer, Mr. Pease severed his connection with the Ladies Home Missionary Society, and determined to prosecute the work according to his own views, relying on the support of the religious public. It is not easy to realize to-day the heroism of an act performed fifteen years ago, for these fifteen years have developed a greatly increased interest in the welfare of the poor, and have cleansed in part from their impurity and pollution the deep degradation of the locality. No longer connected with any organization, Mr. Pease, with his devoted wife, a most fitting helpmate for such a man, committed himself to increased work with characteristic energy. On his own responsibility, he hired two houses at the Five Points at a rent of seven hundred dollars a year, and with the aid of the police clearing them of their abandoned inmates, removed with his family into them. It was the noble spectacle of a man without pecuniary resources and without the possibility of any pecuniary return, risking at once his health and domestic peace, casting his whole soul into an enterprise by which he thought he could benefit a degraded class of his fellow-creatures. Alone, without resources, without reliance on any denomination, and without any organization, he must soon have abandoned his philanthropic work, had he not found that an earnest man is never overlooked in a community, and he received aid, counsel, and pecuniary assistance from friends, till then unknown.

At this juncture, oppressed with the weight of responsibility, Mr. Pease urged some gentlemen associated with him to obtain a charter and assume as trustees the control and management of the Institution. The following certificate of incorporation was duly executed, and the **FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY** commenced its corporate career. It is now sixteen years since, organized by law, this Institution has been laboring for the benefit of the poor and destitute in this community, and has acquired from the extent of its operations a wide spread notoriety. In order to present the results we have attained, the various topics will be separately noted.

INCORPORATION OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. L. M. PEASE.

To THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY:

GENTLEMEN: I rejoice unfeignedly to find myself, at the close of a period of heavy and undivided responsibility, as the sole head and proprietor (legally) of the Five Points House of Industry, and at the beginning of the new system, under which I have labored to place this Institution, as public

property, in the custody of a lawfully incorporated charitable association. In surrendering the property and responsibility with which I had become invested by the aid of the charitable public, to the safer depository now provided, I cheerfully comply with your request for such a general view as I may be able in brief space to give, of the progress, condition, prospects, and advisable plans of the Institution.

It will be interesting and profitable here to recur for a moment to the point whence we started, and to glance at the course we have passed over. The Five Points House of Industry originated, as you are aware, in a humble individual effort, made in the summer of 1850, to obtain employment for a number of unhappy females, who, with the strongest desires to escape from their wretched and guilty mode of life, were debarred from every other. It was the answer of a pitying Providence (as we can not but feel persuaded) to their own agonized entreaty. It happened to me to hear that entreaty.

"Don't tell us," they cried, "how innocent and happy we once were, and how wicked and miserable and infamous we are now; don't talk to us of death and retribution and perdition before us; we want no preacher to tell us all that—but tell us, oh! tell us some way of escape! Give us work and wages! Do but give us some other master than the devil, and we will serve him!"

Now the question was, and still is, so far as there is any question—was that a true, honest statement of their case? I thought it was, and tried to meet it. The community thought differently, and that made my task a hard one. Nobody believed that work was what they wanted; that they had the same nature, acted on by the same motives, and disposed to the pursuit of happiness in the ways with other people. Like the lost angel, they were supposed to have said, "Evil, be thou my good;" and to riot in wretched vices, and starve upon the scanty wages of crime, housed by turns in jails, poor-houses, and kennels, racked with disease, and scourged by the law, was actually thought to be the *choice* of a large portion of mankind, rather than to live in comfort and respectability by honest labor. This they passionately denied; and, taking them at their word, I had to work out the truth of it by single-handed experiment. For want of any other person to place so much confidence in them, I had to become first their employer and next their father. First, I became a manufacturer, and gave them shirts to make; next, I gave them a home, and became the head of a family.

Happily the position taken was *so* true, that no long time and but little capital were required to convince a few people of it partially, and thus to gain a beginning of assistance to the little germ, which thenceforward worked itself out into larger and larger room, by the inherent vitality of truth. I began in July, with thirty or forty women sewing by day, in the chapel of the Methodist Mission. In August, I took a house on the Five Points, and constituted them a family. In September, the day-school was started, which was taken under the patronage of Mr. Donaldson, Mrs. Be-

dell, and the members of Ascension Church, and has flourished, under the care of the latter, to this day. In October, we were able to add a second house, and the inmates were increased to fifty or sixty. In February, an additional room was hired, admitting a dozen more. In May, 1851, four houses were taken, and the number of inmates ran as high as a hundred and twenty. It now came for ten months under the control of the National Temperance Society. A bakery had at this time been added to its industrial arrangements, and coarse basket-making was introduced soon after. In March, 1852, the establishment reverted to my control, on the same terms on which it had been conveyed to the temperance society, namely, the payment of all existing liabilities. In May, 1853, three more houses on the Five Points were added to the number, and in January last the house No. 383 Broome street was appropriated to the very small children, invalids, and others; making in all eight houses occupied by the Five Points House of Industry. The house in Broome street, however, will not be needed after May first, as its purposes will be better answered by that in the country, to be completed about that time.

For the last six months we have supported, in-doors and out, a daily average of at least five hundred persons, by their labor here, and by the benefactions of the charitable. The average number of inmates is now about three hundred, of whom a hundred and fifty are children, twenty-five men, and a hundred and twenty-five women. Two hundred children are in the schools, of whom about half are from outside, but receive partial board with us. We employ two men and thirty women in sewing; sixteen girls in fine basket-making; three men and ten boys in shoe-making; an average of twenty-five women and girls in straw-work; about twenty-five persons on the farm (in building and the care of workmen) and the rest of our inmates are engaged in miscellaneous necessary services, except a small number who pay board in the Institution, for the purpose of reformation or protection. The whole number which has passed through the Institution since its commencement, can not be estimated lower than from fifteen hundred to two thousand.

The proportion of all our expenses, which has fallen upon the charitable, including the preliminary expenses in which the objects of the effort could render no assistance, may be seen in the following abstract:

		Tol. Expenses.	Earnings.	Bal. in Donations.
To May,	1851,.....	\$2,625 21	\$509 65	\$2,115 56
Balance of	1851,.....	7,772 55	5,117 74	2,654 81
	1852,.....	13,185 12	8,754 66	4,380 46
	1853,.....	17,671 92	8,249 72	9,422 20
Three months in 1854,.....		7,777 07	2,411 57	5,365 50
Earnings accumulated, as per Inventory,.			1,640 86	
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Totals,.....		\$18,981 87	\$26,684 20	\$23,938 53

[For the purposes of this illustration the Farm Account is excluded.]

But there is a species of moral progress, not easily shown by figures or

description. I have alluded to the incredulity of the public with reference to the willingness of these lost people to lead an honest life, if enabled to do so. This unbelief was so strong that, during the first year of our labors, it was almost impossible to obtain a situation for one of our girls in any decent family. By degrees, however, a few obtained trial; and the example of their success as domestics caused neighboring employers to inquire for similar girls. Slowly the demand thus spread, until, so great is the change in public feeling, we have sent to situations throughout the past year from thirty to fifty persons per month, with an urgent and continual demand for twice as many as we can supply.

With regard to the state of the public mind toward this enterprise of benevolence, the most encouraging developments have been witnessed in the last six months. The purchase of our farm, through the spontaneous liberality of ten individuals, is prominent among the tokens for good with which we have been favored, and has been followed by a strain of benefactions, which, though perhaps not large in comparison with the work devolved upon the Christian community of New-York in behalf of its poor, or in comparison with its ability to perform that sacred work without delay, is still large enough to afford a signal token of the revival of primitive Christian charity in the modern world. The entire amount received or subscribed since October last, is nearly \$25,000.

THE FARM, purchased last fall, consists of sixty-four acres of choice arable land, and cost \$11,390, of which \$1390 are paid, and the balance, to be paid in annual instalments of \$1000, is pledged to the Institution, in equal parts, by ten gentlemen, who came forward voluntarily and without concert, to assume the burden of those payments. Our land lies in the town of East-Chester, Westchester county, sixteen miles from the city, between the Harlem and New-Haven railroads, about one mile distant from the former at Bronxville, and half a mile from the latter at Pelhamville. The region of country in which it is situated is elevated and healthy, and the farm itself is a delightful spot, with a slightly undulating surface, adorned with groves of hickory, maple, chestnut, and other forest trees, and watered on two sides by the beautiful little river Bronx.

We regard as the best thing we can do, to give employment and encouragement to otherwise suffering or thriftless families, without impairing their domestic ties or responsibilities; and we labor for the time when society will take upon itself to see that none shall be driven to beggary and crime by lack of honorable employment. Next to individual homes of their own (improved in comfort and economy by the public care) is the object, where no better can be attained, of giving the destitute a general home, where they may resort for employment, board, instruction, and whatever else they need, without sacrifice of independence and self-reliance, except so far as their own labor falls short of supporting them; the line where strict justice fails their need, and charity begins to supply it, being distinctly marked. In such an establishment the great principle to be kept ever in view is, that we are dealing not with things, but with persons, in all respects

essentially like ourselves, and that our great end should be the development of their humanity on all sides, to higher and nobler forms. The deadly evils of strict segregation in large and uniform classes should be guarded against as far as the nature of the case will allow, and may and should be mitigated (with other improvements of situation) by promotion into higher departments, as the moral progress of individuals may warrant and merit.

Finally, whatever importance we attach to judicious measures for temporal, social, and moral improvement, may we and our successors never forget the eternal necessity of religion to the welfare of created beings, nor cease to make it our paramount object to bring them to a saving acquaintance with the Gospel of Christ. Upon this depends the worth as well as the success of all our labors; failing of this, or of an influence tending thither, our toil and treasure will be but as water spilled upon the ground Bible instruction, daily devotion, weekly divine service, and Sunday-schools must be established and unchangeable parts of our system, and should be attended to with the paramount fervor and zeal appropriate to the pursuit of "man's chief end." May the Gospel, in its purity and spirituality, and the devoutly invoked presence of the Divine Spirit, never depart from this Institution; but may it end as it began, in simple, humble effort for the salvation of SOULS.

L. M. PEASE.

NEW-YORK, April 10, 1854.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF THE FIVE POINTS
HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This is to certify as follows, to wit, the persons whose names are hereunto signed, all being citizens of the United States, desire to, and do hereby associate themselves, for charitable purposes, under the name and title of THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The particular objects and purposes of this Association are:

I. To assist the destitute to support themselves, by providing for them employment, protection, and instruction, according to their necessities.

II. To provide partial or entire support, with suitable instruction, to children and others incapable of self-support, and not satisfactorily provided for by their parents, guardians, or by existing institutions.

III. To imbue the objects of its care with the pure principles of Christianity, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures, without bias from the distinctive peculiarities of any individual sect.

The number of Trustees to manage the same is nine.

The names of the Trustees of such Association, for the first year of its existence, are: Charles Ely, Henry R. Remsen, George Bird, Edward G. Bradbury, Archibald Russell, Thomas L. Ells, Charles B. Tatham, William W. Cornell, George G. Waters.

The principal office of the Association is and shall be located in the City and County of New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED are all of full age, and the majority of us are citizens of the State of New-York.

Dated at the City of New-York, the third day of March, A.D. 1854.

JAMES DONALDSON,	DAVID SANDS,
GEORGE DOUGLASS, of Douglass Farms,	OTIS C. LOVETT,
A. A. LOW,	HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
HIRAM BARNEY,	RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN STEPHENSON,	MORRIS REYNOLDS,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN,	F. W. HOTCHKISS,
JOHN N. WILDER,	CHARLES ELY,
CHARLES TRACY,	HENRY R. REMSEN,
HENRY SHELDON,	GEORGE BIRD,
ANSON G. PHELPS,	EDWARD G. BRADBURY,
GEORGE G. SPENCER,	ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,
WALLACE E. CALDWELL,	THOMAS S. EELLS,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	CHARLES B. TATHAM,
JAMES R. SPALDING,	WILLIAM W. CORNELL,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,	GEORGE G. WATERS.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK.

At the time of the incorporation, as appears by Mr. Pease's statement, the operations of the House of Industry were conducted in seven houses, which were hired at a rent of about two thousand four hundred dollars. In their first report, 1855, the Trustees say: "The premises which we at present occupy, at a rent of two thousand four hundred dollars a year, are most inconvenient and expensive, and to a great degree prevent the objects of the Institution from being properly carried out, and the necessary discipline from being maintained. The Trustees have therefore made arrangements to commence immediately the erection of a building more appropriate to the wants of the Institution, and which will eventually enable it more economically and advantageously to carry out the objects it has in view. A plot of ground fronting on Anthony street has been purchased for eleven thousand dollars; of this sum ten thousand dollars will be allowed to remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Plans have been prepared and estimates obtained by which it is believed that a suitable building, six stories high, covering almost the entire ground, and containing about fourteen thousand square feet of flooring, can be erected in the most substantial but simplest manner for about eighteen thousand dollars. Toward this expenditure the Institution has a legacy from Mr. Henry L. Sanford of five thousand dollars."

In the following year, 1856, the Trustees report that the new building has just been completed, and say: "Great care has been taken in arranging the plans for the new building, to combine rigid economy with safety; and, while all ornament is dispensed with, it has been rendered fire-proof, and is thoroughly ventilated and warmed. It occupies the entire front of

fifty-four feet, and extends to the rear of the lot, which is of irregular shape. The Trustees are indebted to Messrs. Upjohn for the general design and working plans which are kindly given to the Institution at a greatly reduced and extremely moderate charge. They are also indebted to the Trenton Iron Company for a great reduction in the price of iron beams. The walls are all of brick, twenty inches thick, laid hollow, so as to be dry without inside farring, and are upwards of seventy feet in height from the sidewalk. The stairs to the entire building, which is of seven stories, are of stone erected in a novel and most economical manner. Great care has been given to ventilation, a copious draft of air being obtained by a large shaft running from the cellar to the roof. Water and gas are carried over the whole structure, and an arrangement is made on the roof for drying the clothes."

"The exact cost of the structure can not now be stated, but it will not vary much from twenty-five thousand dollars, in addition to the cost of ground, which was eleven thousand dollars. The Trustees have succeeded in obtaining a loan from the Bowery Savings Bank of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, with the proceeds of which they have paid for the land and the balance on amount of the building expenses. Special contributions (\$14,085.30) were made during the year to discharge the debt incurred by the erection of the building, leaving a considerable balance still due."

"It is with regret (continues the report) that the Trustees have to appeal for pecuniary aid, but it would be unjust to the Institution not to state that a large share of the contributions confidently expected have been withheld, and that they will be forced to halt in their efforts and suspend in a great degree the usefulness of the Institution unless more adequate means are afforded by the community. The Trustees have already among themselves and their friends raised nearly one half of the amount required for building purposes, and they must and will make arrangements to satisfy the claims of the workmen engaged in its erection; but beyond that they can not go. They are merely the almoners of the public, and if means are withheld they have no course open to them but to dismiss the inmates and curtail the expenditures. The sum of six thousand dollars is required to discharge outstanding liabilities and to furnish the dormitories and shops in the new building."

The Trustees recur again to this subject in the report of 1857: "Although our building was completed last season, it was not paid for. An indebtedness of nearly twenty thousand dollars was still upon it. Conscious that they deserved the support of the philanthropic public, and trusting that it would be awarded them, application was made to the community through the agency of a collector, and their anticipations were fully realized. While acknowledging these evidences of kind coöperation, the Trustees wish to impress upon the friends of the Institution the importance of such steady and systematic benevolence as will enable them properly to apportion their expenditure and avoid the embarrassment of debt. There are certain claims against the Institution yet unsettled, which, after meeting

their current expenses, they are anxious to liquidate as speedily as possible."

The munificent bequest of twenty thousand dollars, elsewhere referred to, became by the death of Mr. Sickels due during this year, and though not paid for several years after the expectation of ultimately receiving it, was a great source of comfort and reliance to the Trustees.

The building, subject to the alterations which experience proved to be necessary, and which involved probably an expense of about five thousand dollars in all, remained unchanged till 1864, when circumstances enabled the Trustees greatly to enlarge and render it better adapted to the increased work of the House. Accordingly, having succeeded in collecting the whole of the bequest of Mr. Sickels, and receiving a liberal donation from Mr. John Rose of ten thousand dollars, they purchased several lots of land adjoining their property, and extending to the corner of Mission Place, for the sum of \$21,500.

On this property they erected a large two-story building, the ground floor ninety feet by forty-five, to be used as a play-room for the children, and the upper divided into suitable school-rooms.

As at this time the grade of Worth street was altered by the corporation, and it became necessary to make a change in the chapel in consequence, the floor was raised, and it was made the dining-room of the Institution, and chapel services were transferred to the new school-rooms. The paving and alteration of the side-walk, very considerable alterations to the main building, and extensive repairs, all made up a large aggregate of expenses. By the accounts of the treasurer, it appears that the aggregate cost of the above alterations and additions were \$13,000.

The cost, therefore, of the whole real estate in the city has been as follows :

First purchase of land,.....	\$11,000
Cost of erection of main building,.....	25,000
Various additions and alterations,.....	5,000
Cost of second purchase of land,.....	21,500
Cost of erection of addition and alterations, about.....	13,000
	<hr/>
	\$75,500

THE FARM IN WESTCHESTER.

PRIOR to the organization of this Society, Mr. Pease had felt the necessity of having some country retreat to which the employees of the house, the sick and feeble children, and adults, to whom retirement and seclusion would be conducive to restoration, might resort. In the summer of 1853 he published an appeal to the public, asking for contributions to enable him to carry out the scheme. He selected a farm in Westchester, about sixteen miles from the city, containing sixty-four acres, for which he agreed to pay \$11,390. Of this purchase money \$1,390 was paid, leaving \$10,000 to be paid in annual instalments of \$1000; and ten gentlemen came forward

voluntarily and without concert, agreeing to pay \$100 each for ten years. During the summer and prior to the transfer of the property to the trustees, arrangements were made for the erection of farm buildings, and the completion of these during the first year of incorporation cost about \$7000. Mr. Pease had been engaged for five years in the exhausting work at the Five Points, and though sustained by pecuniary contributions, great anxiety and constant care were devolved upon him, so that a constitution naturally strong had become much reduced. In the month of May, 1854, Mr. and Mrs. Pease, a number of women and children, and some laborers, removed to the farm in Westchester, and the immediate care of the Institution was devolved upon Mr. Pearcey. Unfortunately, however, the prevalence of cholera and very general sickness so led to the derangement of the work at the House, that it became necessary for the Trustees to recall Mr. Pease from the farm, and again devolved upon him the management of the Institution, and trust to his efforts to relieve it from great financial embarrassment. An urgent appeal was made to the public for assistance, and every arrangement conducive of economy carried into effect. The farm was managed by a brother of Mr. Pease, and milk and vegetables were furnished to the House. But it was found that the cost of these articles was greater than they could be purchased for, and next year the farm was rented on shares, as at that time the Trustees were engaged in erecting our new building and unable to devote much attention to it. The arduous labors of our Superintendent made it necessary for him to seek some relaxation, and in April, 1857, he again returned to the management of the farm, which was to be conducted at the expense of and for the benefit of the Institution. Hardly, however, had he made this arrangement and perfected his plans for the future, when his successor at the Five Points, finding the duties of his position too onerous, resigned, which made it necessary to recall Mr. Pease to assume again the duties and responsibilities of the House. This derangement of the plans for the season obstructed the improvement of the farm, and entailed considerable loss and inconvenience.

On the first of March, 1858, Mr. Pease was again permitted by the Board to return to the management of the farm, and has remained till now in sole charge of the effort there made to create a self-sustaining farm-school. The Trustees, however, always found it difficult to keep the accounts of the House and farm sufficiently distinct, and to prevent a certain amount of friction, on the first of January, 1860, at the suggestion of Mr. Pease, appointed a committee of gentlemen interested in the work, and resident in Westchester, to manage and direct the experiment. The committee consisted of Messrs. W. Smith Brown, John D. Wolf, Alexander W. Bradford, John J. Crane, Edward G. Faile, and Thomas Rutherford. These gentlemen undertook to raise the funds necessary to conduct the experiment, and from this date the financial statements of the farm have not been included in those of the Institution. This committee has made annual reports to the Trustees through its Treasurer, Mr. Brown, and these reports have been printed

regularly in the monthly. From them it appears that, with much zeal and interest, they attempted to develop the capabilities of the farm, and to make it, as they desired it should be, self-sustaining. They planted out several acres of choice strawberries and several thousand pear and peach-trees, enlarged and added to the number of the buildings, and did all that was practicable to realize the desired result. From whatever cause, the farm did not meet their expectations; the distance from the city may have been too great; the accommodation may not have been sufficient to enable them to retain a sufficient number of boys, 'the average number not exceeding twenty-five,' and the intention expressed by Mr. Pease of relinquishing the charge of the experiment, all conduced to make the committee willing to see the experiment they had so carefully and zealously watched over pass into other hands, to be by them perseveringly prosecuted.

The offer to purchase the farm, for the purpose of establishing upon it an Orphan House, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Passevant, was made to the Trustees and referred by them to the Farm Committee for advice, and also to a committee of the House. The two committees rendered a report, recommending that the farm be sold for the purpose of establishing Orphan Houses; and, after careful consideration, the recommendation of the committee was adopted, and the farm has passed into the hands of a Lutheran association, for the purpose of establishing Orphan Houses, on the principle of the Rough Houses of Germany, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Passevant.

SCHOOLS.

THE first aid Mr. Pease received after separating from the Ladies Home Missionary Society, was from Mrs. Bedell, mother of the Rev. Dr. Bedell, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, in this city. Knowing and sympathizing with the wretched condition of the outcast poor, she had collected the sum of seven hundred dollars, and requested Mr. Donaldson, now one of our incorporators, to superintend the expenditure of it in connection with the effort made by Mr. Pease. Looking at our well-ordered school-rooms to-day, it is difficult to conceive the scene which met the eye of the teacher who, twenty years ago, began the work of subduing the wild and untutored children at the Five Points. They were filthy in their habits, unaccustomed to any kind of discipline, and unwilling to submit to any rule. Mr. Pease lured them to school by joining with them in their games, and could only retain them by the distribution of food and clothing. For three years Mr. Donaldson, acting in concert with other friends, took the principal share of the trouble and care of the school. But enfeebled health compelled him to relinquish the charge, and he transferred the management and support of the school to the Church of the Ascension. Nobly, systematically, and efficiently has the duty been discharged, and the Trustees and public should bear testimony to their appreciation of the fact. Dr. Bedell appointed six members of the congregation a School Committee, namely, Messrs. Camman, Blatchford, Foster, Adams,

Benjamin, and Russell, who zealously entered upon the discharge of their duty. As this was prior to the incorporation of this Institution, they had many difficulties to contend with. They agreed to bear the expense of the rent of the school-rooms, paid a janitor for washing and cleaning the children, paid also for the fuel and aprons, besides engaging three teachers at an expense of nearly one thousand dollars a year, and a missionary who received three hundred dollars. The school-rooms were small, over-crowded, and ill-adapted to the purpose, and the arrangements for giving dinner to the children exceedingly inconvenient. Notwithstanding these discouragements, the Committee report : "That amid the crime, filth, and degradation of the Five Points, a retreat secure against the contaminating influences around it has been afforded, where the elements of a common education have been taught, and the blessed truths of our religion unfolded to a class who, by position and circumstances, were not reached by the common-school system of this city. Hungry, naked, and dirty, they are received into the House of Industry ; they are cleansed, clothed, and fed, and then enter in our schools upon a regular course of instruction. There are now three teachers employed, who have an average of three hundred children under their care. It is found that the apt intelligence of the children, sharpened by want and exposure into almost precocious development, makes up in great measure for the lack of early training ; and the children of the Five Points day-schools will compare favorably with those who have enjoyed very superior advantages."

On the completion of the new building, the schools were transferred to more commodious rooms, and the Church Committee increased the amount they had paid for rent. The children were more carefully classified into primary, secondary, and upper classes, and the discipline introduced was gradually improved. The expenses entailed upon the members of the Church of the Ascension, which were cheerfully met, averaged about two thousand two hundred dollars a year, and have been continued nearly at that rate till within the last few years. Some changes have taken place in the Committee, especially by the removal of its chairman from the city, when Mr. F. G. Foster, one of the Trustees of the House of Industry, kindly took the position, and has most efficiently discharged its duties. On removing to the new school-rooms in the additional building, it was arranged that the members of the Church of the Ascension should only be expected to defray the salaries of the teachers, and till the present time they have met all the direct educational expenses of the Institution. Feeling, however, that the general support which this Institution received, and the large income placed at the disposal of its Trustees, warranted them in relieving the Church of the Ascension from the annual payments, especially as by throwing the control into the hands of the Trustees, the simplicity of the management was increased. For fifteen years the congregation of the Church of the Ascension have relieved the House of much of the responsibility and care of sustaining this reformatory work at the Five Points ; and it is impossible to state too strongly the moral and social in-

fluence upon the fortunes of this Institution which such support has exercised.

LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH.

6TH JANUARY, 1866, FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: It having, after a full and careful examination, been deemed expedient to dissolve the connection which has so long existed between the House of Industry and the congregation of the Church of the Ascension, this Institution desires to express to your church a most grateful acknowledgment of its fostering aid and uninterrupted tokens of confidence and support.

It is now fifteen years since Mrs. Bedell, Sen'r, raised the sum of seven hundred dollars to aid in the education of the neglected poor in our quarter of the city; and the work, then auspiciously commenced, has been continued till now. Your congregation has contributed about two thousand dollars a year toward the expenses of the schools, by defraying the salaries of the teachers. About the same time this Institution became incorporated, and the work of renovating that portion of the city has been so generously supported, that the "House of Industry" has become possessed of property worth nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and requires for its support nearly thirty thousand dollars a year. Between your church and the Institution the most kind and harmonious coöperation has ever existed, and they will ever cherish a most pleasing remembrance of the relations that have subsisted between them.

The House of Industry hope that the proposed alteration will by no means diminish the interest which the members of your church have taken in their Institution. It is hoped that, as individuals, they will in many instances contribute to the support of this unendowed charity as generously as when it was directly connected with the church.

I should also add, the separation will not result in any practical change in the management of the schools, as the same gentlemen will control them as Trustees of the Institution who have done so as members of the Church Committee.

Hoping that every other charitable enterprise in which the Church may engage will be as successful as their efforts at the Five Points have been, I remain, reverend and dear sir, yours, very respectfully,

A.R.C'D RUSSELL, President of the F. P. H. of Industry.

It should here be mentioned that through the kind influence of the late Hon. Mark Spencer, the Legislature authorized the Trustees to draw from the Board of Education as much per capita for the children taught in our schools as those attending the public schools cost the city. The schools were placed, therefore, under the supervision of the Board of Education, and are annually examined by the City Superintendent. He has, from time to time, passed high encomiums upon the examinations, alike creditable to the teachers and satisfactory to the scholars.

Music has always been carefully and largely taught; and the hymns and recitative parts of Scripture learned will remain, it is hoped, imperishably fixed in the memories of the children. For many years Mr. Lockwood, one of the Trustees, personally undertook this onerous duty.

THE ATTENDANCE AND AGGREGATE NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.

Daily average attendance.	Whole number enrolled during the year
1855....230.....	772
1856....251.....	1200
1857....233.....	1200
1858....250.....	1150
1859....269.....	2317
1860....245.....	2150
1861....323.....	2076
1862....286.....	1025
1863....288.....	1085
1864....264.....	884
1865....327.....	1664
1866....420.....	1360
1867....413.....	1089
1868....398.....	1266
1869....370.....	1171
Total number taught in fifteen years...	20,409

INMATES, AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

* As was remarked, when speaking of the responsibility of the Superintendent, there is no well-defined field of labor for this Institution. Its motto has always been to fill any void in existing charities, and to "do whatever its hand findeth to do." Hence, the nature and character of the work varies greatly; at first the effort was more confined to the reformation of adults than it now is, experience having proved that it was among the destitute and abandoned children that the most good could be accomplished, and that the reformation of those inured in the paths of wickedness was a thankless and unrequited task. Hence, of late years, though a number of adults are received into the House, it has been found best, after retaining them some time, to obtain situations for them in the country, where change of scene gives them opportunity for reformation and opens hopes of leading a useful and creditable life. All the labor in the House, except superintendence, is done by women of this class, who are glad to give their work in exchange for the protection of the Institution. The children who receive the benefits of the Institution are those chiefly who are abandoned by parents or surrendered on account of their inability to support them, and the Legislature has clothed this Institution with authority to bind them out.

An Act to Confer certain Powers upon the Five Points House of Industry in the City of New-York.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Five Points House of Industry, in the city of New-York, shall have power to place the children in their care at suitable employments, and cause them to be instructed in suitable branches of useful knowledge, and shall have power at discretion to bind out the said children, with their consent, as apprentices or servants during minority, or any less period, to such persons, and at such places, to learn such proper trades and employments as shall be judged most conducive to the future benefit and advantage of such children; and any person to whom any such child may be bound shall execute a bond to the said corporation, in a sufficient penal amount, conditioned for the good treatment of such child, and to instruct, or cause to have him or her instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and to give such child, at the expiration of his or her apprenticeship, at least one suit of new clothes and five dollars in money; and the said corporation may insert in the indenture of apprenticeship such clauses and agreements as the poor officers, authorized to bind out children, are empowered or required to insert in like indentures. Children entrusted to this corporation by the voluntary act of their parents or guardian, shall be deemed to be in the lawful charge and custody of the said corporation; and such entrusting shall be evidenced by a writing, in form substantially as follows, namely :

"I, A. B., father (mother or guardian as the case may be) of C. D., (a boy or girl,) aged years, born in , do hereby entrust to the Five Points House of Industry, for the period of years, the entire charge, management, and control, of said C. D., and do hereby assign to, and invest the said corporation with the same powers and control over the said C. D. as those of which I am possessed." In presence of

SEC. 2. The real and personal estate belonging to and used for the charitable purpose of said association shall be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 3. It shall be competent for the Board of Incorporators, at any annual meeting, to declare vacant the office of any incorporator who may have been absent for the two previous annual meetings of the incorporators, and to elect instead of such incorporator another to serve in his place.

SEC. 4. It shall be lawful for the Institution to own and hold, and to obtain either by purchase, grant, or devise, real estate to the value of two hundred thousand dollars; but subject to all provisions of law in relation to grants or devises or bequests of property by will.

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect immediately.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

THERE is one feature in the management of this Institution which deserves remark, namely, the responsibility thrown directly upon the Superintendent. He is not restricted to any specified and defined field of charity, but has to minister to the relief of the destitute and outcast, whether infant or adult, whether white or colored, whether orphan or simply abandoned. No very definite rule of action can be laid down for his guidance, and he can not have the coöperation of the members of the Board of Trustees, as it is impossible to know when he may be called upon to extend to a poor sufferer the protection of the Institution. In other associations, such as orphan asylums, etc., admissions and dismissals take place on a designated day, under the direction of some of the managers of the institutions; but at the House of Industry, from the great number of persons who avail themselves of the benefits of the Institution, and the uncertainty of their movements, the Superintendent is necessarily authorized to act alone, and has the responsibility of admitting and discharging the large number who apply for shelter or are sent again into the world. It is fortunate that the Trustees have hitherto succeeded in obtaining the services of those in whom such a responsible trust could safely be reposed; but it evidently increases the difficulty of supplying any vacancy which may exist in that office, and relieves the Trustees from a large amount of personal supervision by casting the burden upon the Superintendent.

There have, up to the present time, been four superintendents of the House of Industry since its organization: Messrs. Pease, Talcott, Barlow, and Halliday.

Of Mr. Pease it is not necessary, as reference has so fully been made to his agency in commencing and organizing the Institution, to say more than that the existence of this House is a monument to the zeal and energy which is characteristic of his devotion to the work in hand. He has several times returned to the charge of the House in its earlier days, when the exigencies of the work demanded the sacrifice, and on each occasion the Trustees have at once felt the benefit of his energetic services. Soon after the legal incorporation of the House, he entered upon the care of the farm, but was almost immediately recalled to aid in managing the city work. Again, after the erection of this House, he returned to the farm, but had hardly made his arrangements for the summer when his services were again required. During the last few years his connection with the working of this House has been gradually lessened, and his time and energy have been wholly devoted to the development of the farm. As evidencing the estimate made at the time of the services of Mr. and Mrs. Pease, the letter addressed to him by the Trustees is here reproduced :

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

TO THE REV. L. M. PEASE :

SIR : As Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, we are anxious, while we feel compelled to accept your resignation of the superintendence of the Institution, in consequence of your enfeebled health, to tender to you, both as individuals and in our corporate capacity, an acknowledgment of our estimate of your past services.

Associated with you, as most of us have been for the last four years, (some of us from the commencement of your labors at the Five Points,) we have had ample opportunity of knowing your unwearied zeal, the constant self-denying devotion, and the strict integrity with which you have discharged the duties of your office. We feel that the community owes a debt of gratitude to you and to Mrs. Pease for the work of reformation which you have originated in this city, and which, amidst much opposition and detraction, you have faithfully carried on. And it must be a satisfaction to you to know, that while you have exercised your talents and devoted your energies to the service of God, you have earned the confidence and retained the affectionate regards not only of those who have reaped the benefits of your labors, but of those who have officially watched your proceedings, and from intimate acquaintance with the whole details of your management can confidently endorse your course. In removing to the Farm, the Trustees regard you and Mrs. Pease as only slightly altering your connection with them, and hope to have the benefit of your entire services, and pray that the change of scene and occupation may speedily restore your health, and enable you to devote the remainder of your life to the work of charity and Christian benevolence, in which you have been so long engaged. The Trustees, while they add their individual signatures to this letter, have directed that a copy shall be entered upon the minutes.

of the Board ; and with the renewed expression of esteem for yourself and Mrs. Pease, have much pleasure in subscribing themselves,

Yours ever faithfully,

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL,

CHARLES ELY,

W. R. VERMILYE,

THOMAS S. EELLS,

C. H. DABNEY,

FREDERICK G. FOSTER,

HIRAM BARNEY,

GEORGE BIRD,

C. H. SHIPMAN.

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1857.

Mr. Pease was succeeded in 1857 by Mr. J. M. Talcott, who had for four years been Superintendent of the State Reform School, at Westboro, Massachusetts, and brought to our service great experience and warm sympathies for our work. On the first of April, Mr. Talcott assumed the duties and relieved Mr. Pease from the responsibilities he had so long and worthily borne. Mr. Talcott entered with zeal upon the discharge of the onerous duties devolved upon our Superintendent; but to the great regret of the Board, on the fifth of May, oppressed with the amount of work required for the satisfactory management of the institution, he resigned his position. In his letter to the President he says : " I have now been engaged in this to me new field of labor five weeks, and have had the opportunity to look at the work in its various detail and to form an estimate of its nature, importance, and the necessary qualifications of the man who shall stand at its head and be the motive power of this great instrument of good.

" While I feel that what I am about to write will embarrass the Board of Trustees of this noble charity, (which I most sincerely regret to do,) and disappoint them, still I feel it due to them and myself to speak frankly my convictions, and to do it at this early day, that these embarrassments, which must be considerable, shall not be made greater by my delay. And now, sir, I wish to say to you and through you to your associates, (than whom for no body of men do I entertain a higher respect, or would be not only willing but glad to make personal sacrifice, could I feel that in doing so I was fulfilling my duty to the trust they have committed to my charge,) that I find myself incompetent for this work. I would not willingly embarrass or disappoint them in any way, or throw any obstacle between them and the good their noble hearts conceive, and which with willing hands they so freely give of both talent, time, and treasure, and, I doubt not, add their most earnest prayers to accomplish. But is it not better to disappoint them at once and leave them to select a man competent to the work, and one who can carry it forward to that point of success which its noble nature and benevolent aims bespeak for it, than to stand here and strive to perform a work for which every day I feel more and more my incompetency, and which I am now fully satisfied I can never succeed in, so as to feel that I do justice to myself, or so as to meet the reasonable expec-

tations of the trustees or the community who give so liberally to its support?"

Under these circumstances Mr. Pease, who had removed to the farm, where he hoped by rest and change of scene to recruit his wasted energies, with characteristic disinterestedness proposed to return to the city, and resume the superintendence of the Institution, and hold the position till the Trustees could select an individual to whom they could confide its management.

After much inquiry they were fortunate in the selection of Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, who on the first of March, 1858, assumed the charge of the House of Industry at the Five Points, and Mr. Pease returned to the farm. Of Mr. Barlow's fitness and religious character the Trustees received the most abundant certificates, and a life devoted to and lost in the service of the House have amply confirmed their truthfulness.

Mr. Talcott did not over-estimate the work and responsibility devolved upon the Superintendent; but these were sadly complicated and increased during the first year (1859) of Mr. Barlow's residence at the Five Points. They were sorely tried in the death of their oldest boy, a promising lad, and in the prevalence of much fever and sickness in the House. The play-room was turned into an hospital, and apprehension and dire foreboding took possession of the minds of all connected with the House. Between twenty and thirty children were at one time laid up with an epidemic typhus fever, from which, under the skillful attention of our physician and devoted nursing of our employees, by the good providence of God, they all recovered. But our housekeeper, Miss Holt, who had for years, with singular energy, managed the internal affairs of the Institution, fell a victim to the disease, and left by her death, amidst universal regret, a position which the Trustees found it difficult to fill as efficiently as she had done.

The Trustees were fortunately able to associate with Mr. Barlow, as general agent, Financial and Business Agent, the Rev. S. B. Halliday; but, notwithstanding this assistance, the pressure upon him was very great. There was at times very considerable financial embarrassment to contend with, and a great amount of sickness, which added materially to the weight of responsibility he manfully tried to bear. In the report for 1862, it is stated that "eight teachers have been seriously, most of them dangerously ill of typhoid fever since we last met, and two assistants, Mr. Harper and Mr. Munson, have fallen victims to the same disease. Notwithstanding the depressing influence of so much sickness, there has been no lack of energy and zeal on the part of all connected with the Institution, and it is impossible not to remark the cheerful willingness with which every thing is performed."

At last Mr. Barlow was prostrated by a very critical attack of typhoid fever, and in 1863 the Trustees reported "that he had for three months been unable to attend to his accustomed duties. Our housekeeper has been and still is incapacitated from active duty, and as a consequence, an unusual amount of labor and responsibility has fallen upon Mrs. Barlow." Mr.

Barlow, after an absence in the country for some weeks, returned to the field of his labors, restored apparently to perfect health, and full of ardent devotion to the interests of the Institution. In the spring of 1864 he had another attack, from which he hardly recovered when he was a third time prostrated by typhus fever, which attack proved fatal. In the prime of manhood, and surrounded with a loving family and the good results of a life spent in well-doing, "embracing him on every side," he was taken from the sphere of his labors. The following tribute paid to his memory by those who had been associated with him in the management of this Institution, is a correct expression of the feelings entertained by each:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the "Five Points House of Industry" have heard of the death of Mr. Benjamin R. Barlow, the Superintendent of the Institution, with deep regret. They recognize that God has called a faithful servant from labor on earth to His presence in heaven, and with humility and submission bow to the dispensation.

Resolved, That they consider it a privilege and a duty to place on record their estimate of the single-hearted devotion with which the deceased for the last seven years has administered the affairs of this Institution. During that period, notwithstanding severe family affliction, and repeated attacks of fever, and of disease incident to the locality, he ever made the Christian work of reforming the vicious, relieving the destitute, and cherishing the youthful outcast, his chief object; and, from the first, determined that the work the Master had assigned to him should be the labor of his life. And thus it has proved to be; for in the prime of manhood, and laboring for others amidst all the discomforts of a home in the Five Points, he has been suddenly called to "enter into the joy of the Lord." Long residence among the poor, and the constant exhibition of the recklessness and dissipation that so often induce the indigence that prevails, had not blunted his sympathies, while it had more fully taught him the exceeding depravity of the unconverted heart. He was more and more convinced of the necessity of a thorough conversion, and a justification through faith in that Redeemer to whose cause he had consecrated all his own powers, and in whose merits alone he reposed all his own hopes of personal acceptance.

Resolved, That in recording this estimate of his services to the Institution, they wish to express, at the same time, their sincere condolence to Mrs. Barlow and her family. To the tender mercies of the God of the fatherless and widow, they with confidence commit her. Mr. Barlow was preëminently a devoted husband; and naught but a consciousness that his peace and rest with Christ are assured can afford any consolation to his afflicted widow. To that well-grounded hope they affectionately direct her for succor and support during this period of severe trial.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees, as a tribute of respect, will attend the funeral to the place of interment in Greenwood.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be presented to the family, and furnished to the newspapers for publication.

It was fortunate for the interests of the Institution that Mr. Halliday, who had been more or less connected with it for several years, as General Agent, and who had so promptly, during the illnesses of Mr. Barlow, taken the management of the Institution, was induced to take the position of Superintendent.

We have to this point copied from the Record of April, 1866.

Of the work of the House for 1865, Mr. Halliday, in his report to the Trustees, says:

"The year but just closed has been a very busy one for the Institution, as you are well aware. It is to me a very pleasant and commendable feature in the workings of the House of Industry that the Trustees are kept so constantly acquainted with its operations, and that they are all the while so familiar with its details. It is not so much to *inform the Trustees* that I make this statement of the affairs of the House as it is to comply with an evident propriety, and to condense the results of the year, so that they may be made accessible to all wishing to know them.

"It is a matter of profound thankfulness that the entire household have been so kindly preserved, and favored generally with excellent health. With all the employees this is particularly noticeable. With no exception, I can truthfully say, is there an employee that is not overworked; and yet all are kindly preserved to continue their labors. With the workers at the House of Industry, the pressure upon them is never taken off. They have always about them the subjects of their solicitude and care; there is not even a weekly release from duty. They are with them day and night. They have no Saturday nor Sunday; and it is only during the brief summer vacation that the toilers here can divest themselves of care, and then it is partial only; *for while away*, there is all the time the thought that some one at home has double duty on account of their absence. I allude to this subject to show that there are no sinecure positions at the Five Points House of Industry; and also to show the greatness of our obligations for gratitude that all who were with us a year since are here still, except Mr. Dooly, and that he did not leave on account of health. There is hardly one of the laborers here who is not obliged, from sheer weariness, occasionally to favor themselves. My own health has been such as to enable me to be always at the House. With powers of endurance that few are favored with, the work here is not *so* oppressive to me as it must necessarily be to others.

"Our schools, I think, are doing well. The order is unquestionably such as to compare favorably with the best ward-schools in the city, where the ages of the children are similar to ours. I know that in many respects the progress in studies is all that could be asked for under the circumstances.

"The average attendance for the year, ending the first of October, as rendered to the Board of Education, in the report made to them, was 327. The whole number of children in schools for that period was 1664. The average attendance now is more than ninety per cent of the whole number, an attainment I think very remarkable, and is to be attributed very much to the constant visits among the families, and the practice of always ascertaining the reasons for absence.

"The outside charities of the House have been large during the winter. Not a very large amount of *money* has been given; but with food, clothing, bedding, and fuel, together with money, would amount to a considerable sum. I have not allowed any case that it seemed proper to aid to go unrelieved. All cases referred by others to us have been investigated and reported upon.

"Our hospital has been, and continues to be, a great advantage to the House and to the outside children. A large number of patients from the outside have been received during the year—nearly all of them members of our schools; generally, cases of typhoid fever, brought from such homes that death seemed inevitable if they were retained at home; and I have no doubt that lives have been saved through our care that else must have been sacrificed. Parents come and entreat us to take their children into the hospital when sick, and express much gratitude for the attention which they receive.

"Dr. Joslin has been exceedingly kind and attentive, notwithstanding his services have been wholly gratuitous, and we feel at the House greatly obliged for his attentions.

"The nursery, which was commenced within the year, has thirty beds, occupied by as many children; and it now seems as though it could not be dispensed with.

"Our shoe-shop has been a very great advantage. Sufficient second-hand shoes have been sent in to keep one or two hands constantly employed in repairing them. The supply has been so large that we have had to expend very little in purchasing. Had we been obliged to purchase all we have given away during the year, the cost would certainly have been twelve or fifteen hundred dollars; and the whole expense of the shop, besides board, is but three hundred and fifty dollars.

"Near the first of the year, men in considerable numbers came to us begging for food. A large portion of them had been in the army, and were entirely destitute. They were allowed food, which was all we could do for them, until arrangements were made to fit up the small building in the square in front of the House. Here about one hundred and twenty are all the time accommodated with lodgings—none being admitted but soldiers. As fast as they have been sent away to places, others have taken the vacancies made. Most of these men now have work. Many of them found it for themselves. The number provided with situations by the Institution was five hundred and thirty-nine. These have gone in all directions. Hardly more than a half-dozen of these men have refused to go wherever they were wanted, and at whatever wages they were offered.

"In a single week two hundred were sent away, at wages varying from twelve to fifteen dollars a month. One company of twenty-six went to Cedar Keys, Fla., to work in saw-mills, at fifteen dollars per month. Those employed about the city get some ten or twelve dollars a week. Some remain yet on our hands, and we are daily sending them with farmers, who apply for them.

"The following analysis develops some interesting facts: More than three fourths of these men had been in the army, and divided in the following

proportions among different States: New-York regiments, 264; Massachusetts, 21; Connecticut, 13; Rhode Island, 5; Vermont, 6; New-Hampshire, 4; New-Jersey, 8; Illinois, 5; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 17; Indiana, 6; Maryland, 1; Virginia, 1; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 2; headquarter troops, 1; navy, 32; United States regulars, 12; number not been in the army, 137.

"The nationality of these men was: Americans, 161; Irish, 159; German, 62; English, 49; colored, 24; Scotch, 17; Canadian, 10; French, 8; Italian, 3; Norwegian, 1; East-Indies, 1; West-Indies, 1; unknown, 33.

"The deportment of these men has been excellent while with us, making no difficulty, but complying readily with all our regulations. With four hundred in the dining-room at a time, hardly a word could be heard from them.

"We feel, in every aspect in which it can be viewed, that it was an unmixed good for the House of Industry to do what it has done for these poor, forlorn fellows. Strangers, without friends, without the means of obtaining food when rendered desperate by the cravings of hunger, it can be readily imagined what means would have been resorted to to prevent starvation. 'All that a man hath will he give for his life.' Instead of abandoning them to the commission of crime to supply their wants, we welcomed them to our doors, and gave them plenty of palatable and nutritious food. Instead of taking it for granted that they were lazy and idle, if not vicious, we gave them credit when they said they were honest and willing to work, and by no inconsiderable effort and expense obtained work for them.

"The aggregate contributions of the year, coming so spontaneously as they have, I think show how great an interest is felt in the poor, and how great a confidence is reposed in the Trustees by the benevolent. I think no parallel to the spontaneity of the support can be found in the land as that afforded to the House of Industry. I have no doubt the Trustees would find an ample support in any thing they might deem wise to enterprise for the poor."

At various times the condition of the large class of working-women of our city had enlisted the sympathies of the Trustees; and plans for opening a comfortable boarding-house were suggested. The matter finally took definite shape in the spring of 1807; and the following appeal was issued:

WORKING-WOMEN'S HOME.

"After mature deliberation, the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have resolved to establish a Home for the Working-Women of New-York, where they can find clean and well-ventilated rooms, and wholesome food, and also facilities for education and self-improvement, and where they will be withdrawn from temptations, and brought under moral and Christian influences. There are many thousand females in the city, engaged by the day or week, who have no home with relatives, friends, or employers, but are necessitated to seek such a one as their very limited means will command. They are tailoresses, dress and cloak-makers, milliners, hoop-

skirt and artificial flower-makers, book-folders, workers in confectionery, tobacco, cigars, etc., with a great number of shop or store clerks. Those acquainted with the general character of the accommodations they are able to obtain, know them to be quite devoid of comfort, and very far from promoting health and moral purity. It is with the hope of meeting in part the crying want of this large and important class of our community, that the trustees are induced to attempt this work. Its magnitude, its cost, its care and responsibility would deter them but for the deep conviction of its necessity.

"They have succeeded in purchasing, on advantageous terms, a large and suitable building on Mott, near Canal street, extending through to Elizabeth street. It is two hundred feet deep, fifty-four feet wide, and six stories high, with fire-proof stairs and passages, and will accommodate from four hundred to five hundred persons. It is not intended to make this a gratuitous charity; but the prices will be made so moderate as to be within the means of those who are to be benefited by it, who will pay reasonably for the accommodations they receive; and it is thus expected that the establishment will be self-sustaining, while it provides a suitable home and protection to an exposed class.

"The cost of the building, with necessary alterations and furniture, will be about \$120,000. The trustees have, from legacies and liberal donations, means to meet about one half of this amount. With unsaltering faith they now appeal to the community for the large sum needed. Hitherto their applications have been met with overflowing liberality. They trust this beneficence will be continued, as a ready response to this appeal will enable them to open their proposed institution by the first of June next."

The response was such as to warrant the prosecution of the work; and on September 26th of same year, the Home was dedicated.

Addresses were made by Judge Daly, Rev. John Cotton Smith, Prosper M. Wetmore, Esq., and Mr. Samuel B. Halliday, the Superintendent, who gave a short and comprehensive account of the rise, progress, and present condition of the enterprise. It was expected that his Honor Mayor Hoffman would have delivered the inaugural address, but an imperative engagement at that hour prevented him.

It was opened for boarders October 1st. The following article from one of our daily papers will give our readers an idea of the accommodations of the Home. After speaking of the need of such an institution, it says:

"The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have purchased and remodeled for this purpose the large and massive building originally erected in a most liberal style by some of our eminent citizens as a home for colored families, extending from Mott to Elizabeth streets, a depth of 200 feet by 56 in extreme breadth, besides a garden-plot or yard 200 feet by 18. The building has six stories and a basement, with coal-vaults under the sidewalk, and a boiler and engine-room is being erected on the Mott street end of the yard. Nothing could have been designed more perfectly to the purpose of the Trustees than this building, with the alterations of which it was found readily capable. It is, as before remarked, of the most massive and thorough con-

struction, of brick and stone, with seven thick transverse partitions of brick running up from foundation to roof, and dividing the part south of the hallway into eight sections, 26 by 36 feet each. Another and longitudinal partition of like character is carried up about twenty feet in from the north side, forming a series of halls and staircases, the former about eight and the latter about ten feet wide. The broad stairs, which are of iron, in a neat and solid style, are a complete series at each end of the building, and the halls extend unbroken and well lighted from end to end on every floor, two hundred feet in length, flagged with blue-stone, and making, with the iron stairs, a magnificent series of fire-proof passages. Behind the stairs and outside the halls are placed the water-closets, eight at each end, or sixteen on each floor above the first, and eighty in all. Such is the general plan of the building. We will now state the simple details of the new arrangement.

"Beginning with the basement, we find the first section, on Mott street, 26 by 36 feet, appropriated to the laundry and adjoining the boiler-room. The next section (as already shown, the sections are of uniform size) is the kitchen, and the third is the bakery. The fourth is the bathing department, and contains fourteen apartments and bathing-tubs, connected directly with a sewer beneath the floor, and with hot and cold water. The remaining four sections, 96 by 36 feet in all, are devoted to storage.

"We commence the ground floor at the sole entrance for ordinary use, on Elizabeth street. We first enter a large general office or reception-room, 26 feet square, adjoining which is the inner office, separated by a glass partition, occupying the rest of the front section. The second section is a parlor, the third a sitting and sewing-room, and the fourth a library and reading-room; and these three are thrown into communication by removing mostly the transverse walls and substituting the support of an iron girder and column. Next is a passage to the garden-plot, which, by the way, it is proposed to adorn with flowers, plants, and a fountain. Beyond this passage are four more sections, also thrown into one like the parlors, forming a grand dining-hall 96 by 36 feet, ample for the accommodation of 400 to 500 guests, and communicating by dumb-waiters with the kitchen beneath.

"The remaining five stories are devoted to dormitories, and are all exactly alike. The end sections, looking on Mott and Elizabeth streets respectively, are partitioned in two suites each of three apartments—in all, twenty suites and sixty rooms. These are reserved for any special objects that may present themselves, besides the accommodation of the superintendent and employees. The other six sections on each floor are each divided in two dormitories, 26 by 13 feet, with a window at each end, space for six beds, and for sitting-room with fireplace. This makes twelve dormitories and seventy-two beds on each floor, or sixty dormitories and three hundred and sixty beds in all, besides the sixty rooms *en suite* before mentioned. Each dormitory has gas-lights, table, chairs, shelves, and clothes-hooks, and inside Venetian blinds to the windows. The beds will be very neatly and tastefully furnished in uniform style. Each floor has two large iron tanks of water in the centre of the hall, one of them heated con-

stantly, day and night, by a steam-coil inside, and a sink adjoining for the disposal of waste water. The engine will keep the tanks all over the house full of water at all hours. The gas in the rooms will be turned off nightly at a suitable time for retiring; but lights at the ends of each hall, with powerful reflectors, will be kept burning all night, illuminating the passages, water-closets, etc. The lower three halls are furnished with steam-coils throughout their length, from which the upper three will derive their full share of heat, and the temperature of the dormitories will thus be sufficiently modified in all weather.

"The cost of the main purchase was \$100,000—a fortunate bargain, considering that it has since been appraised for a loan of one half its value at \$140,000, and the \$70,000 actually advanced. The former benevolent proprietors have loaned the remaining \$30,000; and the \$40,000 to be expended in alterations and furnishing have been provided for—half by the Legislature and half by private donations. So that the Home will start unembarrassed, with every prospect of unimpeded prosperity and usefulness."

At first Mr. Halliday retained the supervision of both institutions; but it was found expedient to sever the connection; and in the Record for January, 1869, the following statement appeared:

"The effort to provide a comfortable, economical, and respectable residence for the working-women of this city is still successfully prosecuted. The Trustees have found it desirable to separate its management from that of the House of Industry, and Mr. Halliday has accordingly relinquished to Mr. Field the entire supervision of the enterprise. To Mr. Halliday it is mainly indebted for its inception, and he devoted much time and attention to the requisite alterations and arrangements; but his duties at the House of Industry prevented him from giving the attention to the details of management which was necessary. It soon became evident that the principles on which the House of Industry and the Home should be conducted are so different that it would be best to disconnect them. The first is purely a charity, in which the wants of the distressed are relieved, and the burden of their poverty lightened by every practicable method; the other is intended to be a self-sustaining enterprise, where every benefit conferred or accommodation offered is to be paid for by those who avail themselves of them. As the inmates of the Home desire that all unnecessary notoriety should be avoided, the Trustees have deemed it best to discontinue the monthly notices of it which used to appear in the Record, but feel thankful to be able to say that it is surely overcoming the many little difficulties incident to a new enterprise, and they confidently expect that it will soon be filled to its entire capacity by a respectable, industrious, and well-satisfied class of boarders."

The Home has since been under the superintendency of Mr. D. S. Field; and, though managed by the same Board of Trustees, is an entirely distinct institution.

The following extracts from the Superintendent's Report for 1868 will show the welfare of the House. In regard to the health, he says:

"There is much in the history of the year to excite gratitude, and a renewed and increased devotion. From among the employees of the House no death has occurred since the decease of Mr. Barlow, now almost five years since, and the past year all, including teachers, have been enabled to labor on continuously.

"There have been but two deaths in our entire family during the year, and these were little creatures whose doom to an early death was plainly depicted on their forms when they first came to us."

During the winter of 1868 the attention of the missionaries of the House was drawn toward the Chinese who were to be met about our streets at cigar-stands; and Mr. Halliday thus refers to the work as commenced among them :

"Mr. and Mrs. Railsback, our new missionaries, are doing, I think, a most excellent work with the Chinese, not because they are accomplishing so much immediately, but because their present efforts may, and I trust will, have so important a bearing on the future, in regard to this most interesting people, when they come in great numbers to our city ; as it seems certain they will by and by throng the cities of the Atlantic seaboard, as they long since commenced on those of the Pacific. I think Mr. and Mrs. Railsback have now, or are in the way of obtaining, access to a large proportion of the quite limited number here. Every evening, except the Sabbath, more or less come to receive lessons, and some come during the day ; and in addition, Mr. and Mrs. Railsback go to houses where they are to instruct them ; and in some instances Mr. Railsback goes to their stands and workshops, to give and hear their lessons. More than forty, thus far, have come more or less directly under these efforts. The aptness of these people in acquiring our language and learning so as to read, is remarkable, and their great desire to learn is eminently praiseworthy. This movement in behalf of the Chinese I regard as most important and hopeful, especially in view of its very favorable beginning. It seems strange that years should have elapsed since the presence of these strangers in our midst and nothing done for them—that, as best they could, they should have been left so wholly unnoticed both as it regards their material and moral wants. At first they were, I think, a little suspicious, but not half so much so as one would have supposed ; but this has entirely disappeared, and their confidence is secured, and they are apparently grateful for what is done for them. It can hardly be a question that we are not long hence to have these people with us in great numbers ; and to have made so pleasant a beginning with them, to find them so appreciative, so teachable, patient, persevering, so courteous and polite, is to me most significant as to the result. They are, I think, to occupy no unimportant position in, and to exert a great influence upon, the national welfare ; and we may regard it a great privilege to have been allowed to take the initiatory step with the representatives of a people constituting one third of the population of the globe."

The report closes by saying :

"Every year's experience in our field, as well as my observation of other benevolences, and the public disposition toward charities, only more tho-

roughly convinces me of the wisdom of the plan adopted by the Trustees to make the work of the House cover the largest field possible, and include as within its sphere the greatest possible number of the various classes among the poor needing assistance; or, in other words, making the House of Industry to become conformed to the wants and exigencies of the general poor, rather than to restrict its work within a narrower compass. To multiply charitable institutions beyond what is absolutely necessary, is an evil just in proportion I think to the extent that it obtains anywhere; and there are already far too many organizations in New-York, as well as in some other cities; and if there were an amalgamation of many of these, if they could be merged two or three in one, and in some instances even more, all present ends could be better attained, and at a wondrous saving in the aggregate cost. I am glad to know that the views of the Trustees of the House of Industry, in this connection, are beginning to prevail, and that elsewhere Houses are beginning to be built modeled more or less after ours."

In an article headed "Our Wants," which appeared in the RECORD for August, 1868, Mr. Halliday wrote as follows:

"We are feeling now most terribly the need of the long-contemplated hospital arrangements. A hospital for our own children is entirely indispensable, and many a poor little thing dies in the cellars and garrets about us who might be saved in a hospital like ours, or rather such a one as we hope to have. Our present Hospital, as we have stated repeatedly, is a single room, and of quite insufficient dimensions. Our Trustees had a plan drawn for an addition, by raising our chapel building to the height of our main building, which is four stories higher than the school and chapel building. The plan alluded to would give us a much higher ceiling in the chapel, which would be a most desirable improvement, as it is now so low as to be very bad for speaking and singing, and worse for ventilation. The floor above the chapel would give us splendid accommodations for our nursery; and how much our poor little children need it, crowded and cluttered together, often two in a bed none too roomy for one.

"The next floor would give us a roomy dormitory for the girls. At present we have not more than half the space we need for the girls. The upper floor would be our hospital, and afford ample space for wards for the classification of patients, and also allow us to separate the sexes. There would also be rooms for the nurses, and one for the convalescents. These much-needed facilities, to be sure, would cost a great deal of money, though the work would be done in the most plain and inexpensive manner. For \$20,000 we should have made a most comfortable chapel, and school-rooms for five hundred children, a spacious and excellent nursery, girls' dormitory, and hospital. It would release to us several rooms that could be appropriated as lodgings for a class of very respectable persons, of whom there are always more or less in this great city, caught here for a night by some exigency perhaps, without means, or else with such limited means that they could not command a decent lodging. It is a sorrowful fact that, in this rich, Christian city, so noted for its charities, so noted for the munificence of its citizens—that here we have no place but the station-house where a

destitute person can be lodged, no matter how respectable. If the father and mother of the Saviour of the world should come now to New-York, there would be no inn or stable even for them. Surely this ought not to be, and in the good time coming we are sure of the improvements we have described, and which we so earnestly covet. Some good man will want to commemorate some cherished one gone, or it may be God will touch some heart that has been greatly prospered, with pity for little children, or for the poor or the 'strangers within our gates.' We have seen men who never in their lives did any thing easier than they drew checks for ten or twenty thousand dollars for the needy when the spirit of the 'elder brother' came upon them. When chapels, hospitals, or asylums have been founded as memorials of the departed, it has seemed to us most beautifully appropriate. Some move noiselessly through the world, attracting, perhaps, little attention, but by a single deed of munificence live in thousands of hearts in every generation following."

In the October number of same year it was stated that a gentleman who has long been interested in our work had written a note, in which he made the following proposal: "If your Trustees conclude to make the improvements alluded to under 'Our Wants,' they may set me down for \$2500." Soon another friend added his name for \$2500, and then followed a check for \$5000, to which one of the Trustees added \$10,000.

By an arrangement with the City Mission and Tract Society, whereby they were to have the use of the chapel in the new building, the sum of \$20,000 was loaned to the House of Industry without interest, thus placing at the disposal of the Trustees for the purposes indicated the sum of \$40,000. Having these funds at their command, the Trustees determined to erect on the site of the school-rooms built in 1864, a new and commodious building which would provide chapel, school-room, and dormitory accommodations. A commencement was made in August, 1869, and by diligent exertion the new building was partially ready for use at the last Thanksgiving, and was finished and dedicated in February, 1870. By this addition, the Trustees have increased the accommodation of the institution more than three times the amount at their command in the old building. The following extract from the *New-York Times* gives a correct and full account of the addition:

"It is of five stories, including Mansard roof, and cost \$50,000. The two buildings, old and new, unite in one imposing pile, of dimensions about equivalent to one hundred feet square and seventy feet high. The old entrance still serves the general purposes of the institution. The new entrance is used only for the chapel. This is a handsome apartment of seventy by forty-five feet, massively pillared and arched overhead, with beautiful stained glass windows on three sides. The audience floor is furnished with chairs, so as to be readily cleared for festival occasions. The children are accommodated on a gallery rising by steps from the floor to the rear end, to a height of seventeen feet, and extending across the whole breadth of the chapel. This gallery is furnished with small chairs, in which the children sit facing the audience. The chapel is called Calvary chapel, and is

used also by the City Mission, lately in Leonard street. The street entrance opens into a spacious vestibule, on the right of which a room of corresponding depth serves as the reception-office and waiting-room, connected with the old entrance. Directly above this is the business office. The old chapel continues to be the dining-hall. The second floor of the new building is divided into handsomely-furnished school and class-rooms, with accommodations for five hundred pupils. The largest room is used for daily worship, and is arranged similarly to the chapel. The third and fourth stories are devoted to sleep, and contain some three hundred single beds, each child usually enjoying a bed to himself. The fifth, or Mansard story, is copiously lighted on all sides, and thrown into one grand hall for exercise and play. Filled with sunlight and pure air, it will afford the prime conditions of health in as high a degree as can be expected in a city. The whole upper story of the old building being now appropriated to hospital purposes, the sanitary provisions leave nothing to be desired. The importance of this department is evident from the character of the population from which the inmates are drawn."

On completion of the building, dedicatory exercises were held on the seventh day of February, when a large and sympathetic meeting of the friends of the House gathered in the new chapel.

The services consisted of an opening anthem by the children, followed by a prayer by Rev. Dr. Paxton, asking a blessing upon the House and its objects.

This was followed by a hymn; a statement of the affairs of the institution by Rev. S. B. Halliday; a recitative by the children; a statement as to city missions, by Rev. G. J. Mingins; a short discourse upon the "Union of Christian Effort," by Rev. J. Cotton Smith, D.D.; an exercise by the children; a discourse on the "Missionary Obligations of Christianity," by Rev. H. D. Ganso; a discourse on the "Lights and Shadows of Large Cities," by Rev. John Hall, D.D.; and finally by a roundelay, given by the children.

The Five Points House of Industry has now reached another landmark in its career of usefulness. Its friends have traced its progress since its birth: how, lowly and ill-appointed, without a home and almost without the prospect of one, a little patient hope and patient waiting saw it established in the first building, embarrassed by debt and uncertain of support in the future: then the failing health of its founder, and the short period when his successor, Mr. Talcott, attempted to sustain the work: then the return of Mr. Pease and his continued bad health: then the devotion, even unto death, of Mr. Barlow, whose simple and well-grounded faith alone remained as the inheritance of the House: then, gaining in strength with increased experience under the management for six years of Mr. Halliday, it at length enters the building just described, to pursue, it is to be hoped, a useful and successful career.

With ample appointments, a kind and liberal body of sympathizing friends to sustain, and a deep consciousness that it is only by faithfulness in carrying out the Christian mission committed to it, the institution looks hope-

fully into the future. The report of the past year, which is now presented, closes the connection of its active Superintendent, Mr. Halliday, with the institution. On the 24th of February, he tendered his resignation of an office he had so zealously filled, and the Trustees, by the resolution following, unanimously accepted it.

RESOLUTION OF THE TRUSTEES.

"The Trustees, in accepting Mr. Halliday's resignation, tendered by letter on the 24th instant, to take effect on the 1st of March next, unitedly express their estimate of the zeal, fidelity, energy, and honesty with which he has for the past six years administered the affairs of this institution as its superintendent; and they regret that he leaves a position for which, in many respects, he is so eminently qualified; and that they extend to him their best wishes for his future happiness and success in whatever field he may labor."

On his retirement, Mr. Halliday made a full report of the state of the institution and the results of last year's labors, from which, in concluding this chronicle of the House, the following extracts are selected:

"The past year has been different from late previous years only or mainly from the very greatly increased facilities of the institution, by the erection of the new building which was commenced about the first of August, and so far completed as to allow the Thanksgiving festivities to be held in it, the entire building having now come into use. All my most sanguine wishes and expectations are answered by the addition of this building, and if these facilities are fully and wisely used, I am sure there is a future of usefulness before the institution that shall transcend the past at least in the proportion of the increase of its facilities.

"The whole number of inmates received during the year, including those in the House at the close of the last year, is 1765.

"These have been disposed of as follows:

Sent to situations.....	751
Sent to friends.....	260
Sent to other institutions (mostly Hospital).....	68
Left of own accord.....	406
Eloped.....	27
Expelled.....	15
Died.....	8
Remaining.....	230

Of these were:

Women.....	1177
Boys.....	357
Girls.....	231
The average attendance in our schools during the year was.....	370
The whole number of children taught.....	1171
The whole number of meals furnished.....	312,824

"The whole number of lodgings given during the year was between ninety and one hundred thousand.

"Nearly one hundred and fifty thousand pounds of bread have been used in the House and distributed to the out-door poor ; and to the latter, large quantities of meal and considerable sums of money have been furnished. Some sixteen hundred pairs of shoes have been given out during the year, nearly all of which were sent to us partially worn, and afterward repaired in our shoe-shop. Not a hundred dollars has been paid out for shoes during the twelve months. The children's wardrobe has been kept well furnished, and the children have never been better clad than during the past year. The House children are always comfortably and neatly dressed, both boys and girls. The outside children can not be kept nice ; no matter what may be the quality of the garments, or the frequency with which they may be furnished, they are at once soiled and torn. At least ten thousand garments have been supplied to the children and the out-door beneficiaries of the House. More than one thousand clean garments are furnished *weekly*, and nearly sixty thousand a year to the inside children alone. That all this should be accomplished with so small an outlay of money, shows, first, that there is a large generosity and sympathy on the part of the friends of the House, who, from city and country, send such large supplies of material, out of which to prepare such quantities of garments. Then, it shows tact and good husbanding to adapt and make these supplies go as far as they do. Mr. Davis, who has for so many years rendered most valuable but always gratuitous service to the House, has, during the past year, cut out nearly all of the many hundreds of garments which have been distributed to the boys. Mr. Davis's kindness and generosity will not have their reward until the Master shall say to him, '*Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me.*'"

The statistical statements of the institution are appended, together with the reports from the Physicians. The vast amount intrusted to the Trustees during the fifteen years of the existence of the House appears in the aggregate. The amount of benefit bestowed also appears in the number of the relieved ; but these statistical tables do not exhibit nearly all the kind Christian benefactions which daily flow into the institution. From all sections of the country, from the lonely cottage and the quiet rural village, clothing, food, and liberal donations of all kinds are constantly received : and from the Brevoort House and Gramercy Park Hotel, in this city, we receive daily donations which to a large extent sustain our inmates. These can not be tabulated ; but they are not the less worthy of notice, and as evidences of sympathy are quite as useful as the gold which perisheth.

It would be ungrateful not to call attention to Dr. Joslin's report of his connection with the House. gratuitous services continued so long and so faithfully amidst the cares and anxieties of a large private practice, and extended to an institution so distant from the residences of his private patients, deserve at least a thankful acknowledgment ; and the remarkable success which has attended his efforts is the best evidence of his medical skill and devoted attention.

INMATES, AND HOW DISPOSED OF.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Sent to situations.....	634	628	630	661	493	372	351	267	216	205	594	976	512	585	751	7976
Returned to friends.....	75	119	176	134	136	130	187	174	202	218	202	187	119	215	260	2774
Given to housekeeping.....				80	30	7	8	18	15	3	53	2	46	71	43	164
Sent to other institutions.....	48	43	8	36	17	26	51	59	34	53	53	53	46	43	68	636
Sent to hospital.....				27	21	9	22	12	15	9	7	3	2	5	2	82
Died.....	16	3	5	5	48	20	35	6	27	28	21	23	10	17	37	77
Expelled.....	41	50	45	45	97	45	12	21	29	29	23	23	26	19	24	365
Recalled.....	63	41	50	69	85	82	50	55	64	23	11	110	303	215	364	406
Left voluntarily with notice.....	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10
Sent to Europe.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	230
Remaining in House.....																
	882	924	1038	1011	800	617	671	574	614	753	1036	1575	1065	1270	1765	14,735
	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.
Employed in work-shop and not inmates.....	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	40
Number of men furnished.....								276,862	285,305	285,305	285,305	285,305	285,305	285,305	285,305	3,438,712
Average attendance in day- school.....	230	251	223	250	269	215	323	288	288	288	288	287	420	413	398	370
Whole number of children en- rolled in day school.....	772	1300	1200	1150	2317	2,150	2,076	1,025	1,085	881	1,664	1,360	1,069	1,206	1,171	20,409

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.
RECEIPTS.

	11 months 1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.		
\$19,921.86	\$12,917.74	\$15,556.01	\$12,685.86	\$5,029.26	\$11,328.82	\$12,976.88	\$17,457.60	\$15,884.74	\$17,487.60	\$18,279.49	\$142,680.15	\$38,178.15	\$30,940.99	\$23,943.82	\$20,291.00	\$10,496.80	\$1,730.76	
Donations.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dedications for building.....	14,085.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550.71	622.34	12.44	1,117.50	19,457.10	6,217.60	4,102.25	2,215.60	1,887.80	225.30	55,405.50
Beaut. Board.....	461.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	750.00	1,642.11	428.32	762.12	968.12	1,439.81	1,077.17	1,643.99	1,745.18	279.00	12,500.00
Board of Education.....	2,418.39	2,692.84	1,656.54	1,486.15	1,486.21	1,642.11	2,219.77	2,116.65	2,055.89	2,116.65	2,055.89	2,137.16	1,961.26	1,188.44	2,667.28	3,766.96	1,337.87	23,633.87
Work.....	2,513.62	1,801.37	1,049.64	628.17	2,316.65	2,316.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	2,116.65	30,731.09
Subscription to Rasonard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,423.48
Proceeds of farm sold.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,120.70
Donations for New Building-Woman's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,224.38
Hospital Fund (New building).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,600.00
Sundries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000.00
Total one year.....	\$25,566.66	\$20,887.21	\$20,026.71	\$17,511.31	\$10,629.81	\$17,988.00	\$1,610.16	\$21,754.16	\$11,326.01	\$14,417.51	\$11,326.01	\$14,417.51	\$18,600.91	\$45,452.36	\$80,498.02	\$43,012.46	\$7,4551.88	\$358,522.83

EXPENDITURES.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Total.		
Provisions.....	\$7,459.21	\$7,249.18	\$7,051.07	\$4,701.45	\$5,199.91	\$5,052.97	\$6,380.94	\$6,194.56	\$4,906.56	\$4,906.56	\$13,983.77	\$13,946.60	\$13,668.28	\$14,210.29	\$13,215.75	\$11,888.67	\$1,959.70	
Furniture.....	1,235.65	1,221.22	1,165.43	1,131.94	1,189.75	1,152.55	1,151.92	1,187.10	1,108.10	1,108.10	1,141.05	1,141.05	1,141.05	1,141.05	1,141.05	1,141.05	1,141.05	
Clothing.....	1,326.80	1,126.91	1,317.13	1,317.13	1,101.67	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	1,182.22	
Interest on Inv. Ins.....	2,122.41	2,166.00	1,480.00	1,006.00	1,722.00	1,185.42	1,729.00	1,680.70	1,680.70	1,680.70	1,636.70	1,636.70	1,636.70	1,636.70	1,636.70	1,636.70	1,636.70	
Fuel and Light.....	1,732.32
Medicine.....	1,655.91
Recond.....	1,220.94
Books, Stationery, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,826.50	1,496.73	1,568.25	1,316.81	1,634.60	1,976.62	4,280.46	2,823.94	2,823.94	94,563.63
Behaviors.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,067.60	2,067.60	2,052.43	2,052.43	2,052.43	2,052.43	2,052.43	2,052.43	2,052.43	2,052.43
Salaries.....	2,059.73	1,814.95	1,231.90	1,068.49	1,629.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	1,068.49	
Work and Materials.....	1,185.70	1,068.49	1,249.49	1,620.20	1,848.28	1,636.61	2,053.60	2,053.60	3,639.60	3,639.60	3,639.60	4,532.12	4,532.12	4,532.12	4,532.12	4,532.12	4,532.12	
Out-door Poor.....	271.88	437.70	435.39	1,253.77	1,266.34	1,062.92	882.05	227.07	1,123.57	1,123.57	1,123.57	510.71	1,258.74	1,258.74	1,258.74	1,258.74	1,258.74	
Sundry.....	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	1,233.13	
Real Estate.....	1,031.63	1,701.40	1,701.40	1,836.90	2,065.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	1,753.25	
Transportation, Printing, Postage, and Advertising.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42
School Account.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42
Slice Shop.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42
Working Woman's Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42
Taxes and Assessments.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42
New Building ¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42	1,161.42
Total one year.....	\$19,891.83	\$22,663.73	\$2,616,615.13	\$2,616,615.13	\$11,035.15	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$10,323.18	\$55,636,389.11

* Now included in account of Books, Stationery, etc.

¹ Bills not all paid yet.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

B. F. JOSLIN, M.D., { *Attending Physicians.*
H. C. HOUGHTON, M.D., }
ST. CLAIR SMITH, M.D., *Resident Physician.*

REPORT FROM MARCH 1, 1869, TO MARCH 1, 1870.

We close the old year with greatly increased accommodations. For several years past the northern room of the sixth floor has been "Our Hospital;" twenty-five or thirty patients have been our constant number, far too many for the space at our command; but it was difficult to refuse admission where the necessity of the patients was great.

The physicians have had great anxiety from the crowded state of the room; but have had cause for thankfulness that their success in treating severe diseases has been exceedingly good. We have in former reports alluded to the necessity for classification of patients, especially for the isolation of contagious diseases. These matters can now be much more satisfactorily attended to.

In our present quarters, comprising the whole sixth story of the original building of the Five Points House of Industry, there is considerably more than three times the space formerly occupied, including three fine wards, a room for eating—for children able to be out of bed—a small room for kitchen, with gas-stove, and another small room for clothes and other purposes. The new rooms contain 30 new iron bedsteads with new mattresses. The old room now used for fever-patients at present contains but 8 beds. This number can be increased somewhat with safety.

During school hours our convalescent patients can have the use of the play-room in the new building immediately adjoining our hospital, a room containing 4200 square feet.

It is a cause for congratulation that no case of varioloid has occurred in the house during the present serious epidemic. Vaccination of the inmates as well as of the "outsiders" has been attended to, and to this we attribute in great degree our immunity. Very few communities are exposed in so great a degree as ours. The "outsiders" coming daily to school form a constant communication with the most unfavorable part of the outer world.

We call particular attention to these facts as evidences of the power of vaccination, at a time when some either ignorant or unscrupulous persons have, through the press, questioned its efficacy and safety. Our experience has been satisfactory in both respects. Among the several thousand vaccinated within the past nine years—and it may be remembered our subjects are not always very good constitutions—not one instance has occurred of any disorder in any degree attributable to the vaccination.

During the past year 634 persons were vaccinated.

It may be remarked, that it is nearly six years since a case of varioloid occurred in the institution, a period including two epidemics of variola.

A very severe and peculiar form of measles prevailed in the institution at one time during the year, resembling malignant scarlatina in the occurrence

of diphtheritic exudation in throat, extending to larynx and trachea, together with other symptoms indicating a poisoning of the blood. Twenty-seven cases of measles occurred, four of which proved fatal.

Of typhus and typhoid fever we have treated 27 cases, several of which were from the miserable cellars of the locality; all of them recovered. Nine cases of pneumonia of some severity have been treated, all successfully. One child having symptoms of pulmonary disease, with a peculiarly offensive breath, was shown by *post-mortem* examination to be the subject of gangrene of the lungs; almost complete of one lung and partial of other.

Three rather severe cases of relapsing fever were admitted to our hospital from outside, and at present bid fair to recover. Our fever-ward is so isolated from the rest of the building, and so thoroughly ventilated, that we feel safe in admitting cases of contagious fever. Ten of the adult inmates were sent to Bellevue Hospital, as we have no accommodations for adults in sickness.

A case of necrosis of tibia is progressing favorably; a case of fracture of same bone is also doing well. We desire to express our thanks to Drs. Allen, Bowers, and Liebold for assistance in surgical cases.

Dr. Allen operated for necrosis of tibia, and excised an eye; the latter operation on a boy from outside, who long before had lost the sight of one eye. The diseased eye was causing serious sympathetic irritation of the remaining well one.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Russell, the President, and to the Board of Trustees generally, for their efforts to promote the comfort of the patients. Nine hundred and seventy-six patients have been treated, and nearly 4000 prescriptions given.

During the year 7 deaths have taken place, from the following causes: From Marasmus, 1. From Phthisis Pulmonalis, 1. From Measles, complicated with Diphtheria, 4. From Gangrene of Lung, 1.

A tabular statement is appended, giving a complete list of all cases treated.

Dr. Joslin made 72 visits, and Dr. Houghton 40 visits to the institution during the year. Dr. St. Clair Smith, residing in the house, gave constant and faithful attention to the patients, and, in addition to his other duties, has paid particular attention to the children's teeth, having in all extracted 110 teeth.

ABSTRACT OF HOSPITAL REPORTS FOR NINE YEARS; MARCH 1, 1861, TO MARCH 1, 1870.

Total number of cases treated,	6,248
Sent to Hospital,	75
Died at House,	44
Prescriptions,	19,268
Visits by Dr. Joslin,	858
Visits by Dr. Houghton, (one year,)	40
Vaccinated,	4,067

NAMES OF RESIDENT PHYSICIANS: FREEMAN, RING, HOUGHTON, THOMAS,
ST. CLAIR SMITH.

The following resolution was adopted by the incorporators:

At the regular Annual Meeting of the incorporators of the Five Points House of Industry, held March 8th, 1869, it was, on motion,

Resolved, That the thanks of the incorporators be tendered to Dr. Benjamin F. Joslin for his gratuitous and very efficient services in connection with this Institution. R. B. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

And a like vote was passed March 14th, 1870.

◆◆◆◆◆
TABULAR STATEMENT.
◆◆◆◆◆

Name of Disease.	Number of Cases Occurred.	Sent to Hospital.	Treated at House.	Died.	Name of Disease.	Number of Cases Occurred.	Sent to Hospital.	Treated at House.	Died.
Typhus Fever.....	17	..	17	..	Cancerum oris.....	1	..	1	..
Typhoid Fever.....	10	3	7	..	Sore Throat.....	27	..	27	..
Intermittent Fever.....	4	4	4	..	Tonsillitis.....	4	..	4	..
Relapsing Fever.....	5	2	3	..	Ulcerated Throat.....	1	..	1	..
Simple continued Fever.....	38	..	38	..	Diphtheria.....	5	..	5	..
Catarrhal Fever.....	4	..	4	..	Asthma.....	2	1	1	..
Erysipelas.....	4	..	4	..	Laryngitis, (acute).....	1	..	1	..
Varicella.....	1	..	1	..	Laryngitis, (chronic).....	4	..	4	..
Measles.....	27	..	27	4	Croup.....	3	..	3	..
Roseola.....	1	..	1	..	Bronchitis.....	14	..	14	..
Eruptions.....	116	..	116	..	Broncho Pneumonia.....	2	..	2	..
Furunculus.....	9	..	9	..	Pneumonia.....	9	..	9	..
Abcesses.....	3	..	3	..	Pleurisy.....	5	..	5	..
Ulcers.....	6	..	6	..	Pleurisy.....	3	1	2	..
Fractures.....	1	..	1	..	Phthisis pulmonalis.....	4	..	4	1
Injuries.....	26	..	26	..	Gangrene of Lung.....	1	..	1	1
Burns and Scalds.....	5	..	5	..	Cardialgia.....	1	..	1	..
Marasmus.....	2	..	2	1	Gastric derangement.....	42	..	42	..
Dropsey, (post Scarlatinal).....	1	..	1	..	Gastralgia.....	1	..	1	..
Scrofulosis.....	7	..	7	..	Diarrhea.....	53	..	53	..
Enlarged Glands.....	3	..	3	..	Dysentery.....	8	1	7	..
Rachitis.....	1	..	1	..	Cholera Morbus.....	3	..	3	..
Morbus Coxarius.....	2	..	2	..	Cholera Infantum.....	1	..	1	..
Periostitis.....	4	..	4	..	Hemorrhage from Bowels.....	1	..	1	..
Necrosis.....	1	..	1	..	Colic.....	10	..	10	..
Paronychia.....	17	..	17	..	Hepatitis.....	1	..	1	..
Alcoholism.....	26	..	26	..	Helminthiasis.....	3	..	3	..
Rheumatism.....	20	..	20	..	Constipation.....	7	..	7	..
Prostration.....	2	..	2	..	Acute Hydrocephalus.....	1	..	1	..
Cephalgia.....	25	..	25	..	Mastitis.....	1	..	1	..
Vertigo.....	4	..	4	..	Dysmenorrhaea.....	4	..	4	..
Hemorrhage from Nose.....	1	..	1	..	Amenorrhœa.....	10	..	10	..
Neuralgia.....	2	..	2	..	Metroorrhagia.....	1	..	1	..
Ophthalmia.....	161	..	161	..	Metritis.....	1	..	1	..
Hordeolum.....	5	..	5	..	Hernia.....	1	..	1	..
Catarrh, (acute).....	84	..	84	..	Chilblains.....	1	..	1	..
Catarrh, (chronic).....	4	..	4	..	Strangury.....	1	..	1	..
Otalgia.....	3	..	3	..	Hemorrhoids.....	2	..	2	..
Otorrhœa.....	6	..	6	..	Sciatica.....	1	..	1	..
Odontalgia.....	78	..	78	..					
Parotitis.....	9	..	9	..					
						936	10	976	7

RECAPITULATION, 1869-70.

Total Number of Cases.....	936
Sent to Hospital.....	10
Treated at the House.....	976
Died at the House.....	7
Prescriptions.....	3860
Visits by Dr. Joslin.....	72
Visits by Dr. Houghton.....	40
Vaccinated.....	634

Dr. FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY IN ACCOUNT WITH HUGH N. CAMP, TREASURER.

Cr.

EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1870.		
1869 to 1870.		1869 to 1870.
To Provisions.....	\$11,828 67	By balance cash on hand 1st March, 1869.....
Fuel and lights.....	1,550 72	\$3,107 14
Furniture.....	580 23	RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1870.
Clothing.....	91 57	Donations from various sources, including amounts from
Repairs.....	806 67	Board of Education, and State appropriations.....
Medicine and hospital.....	105 91	Legacies, Eliza B. Stevens.....
Salaries, including rent of Superintendent's house.....	8,459 07	" Mrs. Ann C. Grief, New-Orleans.....
Transportation.....	91 20	Loans returned.....
Books, stationery, advertising, etc.....	1,388 94	Rent from Leonard street houses.....
School account, which includes Teachers' salaries.....	3,131 63	Hospital fund donations.....
RECORD.....	2,528 86	Board.....
Incidentals.....	1,763 73	Loan from employees.....
Out-door poor and beneficiaries.....	714 42	Loan from City Mission and Tract Society.....
Real estate.....	433 50	Cash due bankers.....
Interest and insurance.....	2,349 14	714 42-\$33,063 68
Taxes and assessments.....	2,411 76	433 50
Working-Women's Home.....	8,521 19	2,349 14
New building, amount paid on same.....	41,707 05	2,411 76
		8,521 19
		41,707 05
		<u>§88,486 33</u>
		<u>3,956 05</u>
		<u>§88,486 33</u>

March 1, 1870.—To balance due bankers, brought down.

E. and O. E.
New-York, March 1, 1870.

HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.

We have compared and verified the above account of the Treasurer with the books of the Five Points House of Industry, and found the various items of receipt and expense correct.

R. A. WITTLAUS, Auditing Committee.
New-York, March 14, 1870.

We call the attention of our friends to the following statement of the Trustees:

"FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH STREET,
NEW-YORK, February 16, 1870."

"The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry respectfully invite your attention to the following statement:

"Encouraged by four liberal contributions, amounting to \$20,000, and an arrangement with the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, by which a corresponding amount was placed at their disposal, the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have just completed a large and commodious addition to their former institution. They have provided an appropriate chapel for public mission services, a suite of well-arranged school-rooms for the large number of destitute children now in their schools, ample dormitories for the boys and for the girls, and a healthful play-room in the upper story. The institution has now three times as much area as when the first building was erected.

"The expense of the addition, though built in the most economical manner, has exceeded the amount contributed, and additional expenditure will be required to alter the former building, fit it with more convenient hospital accommodation, introduce suitable bathing arrangements, furnish the additional dormitories, and for other contemplated improvements. It is confidently believed that \$10,000 will enable the Trustees to make all proposed alterations and entirely defray the outlay incurred in the new building.

"The friends of the House of Industry have always so liberally hitherto responded to their appeals for aid, and evinced by their cordial support such approval of their general management, that the Trustees confidently hope that this application will not be made in vain.

TRUSTEES.

ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, <i>President,</i>	GEORGE F. BETTS, <i>Secretary,</i>
HUGH N. CAMP, <i>Treasurer,</i>	FREDERICK G. FOSTER,
CHARLES ELY,	MORRIS K. JESUP,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS,	D. LYDIG SUYDAM,

C. H. DABNEY."

Contributions in Money, from February 22d, to March 31st, 1870.

J. Brown, 127 West Forty-third st....	\$5 00	Weston & Gray.....	\$100 00
Little Girl in Southampton, Mass....	10	Sunday Collection.....	9 07
Carrie Sill.....	25	Friend.....	2 00
Johnnie Sill.....	2 00	James H. Heroy, Orange, N. J.....	50 00
Mr. Harris.....	1 00	Friend.....	5 00
First Congregational Sunday-school, Waterbury, Ct.....	57 00	R. E. A., Brooklyn.....	2 00
E. M. North.....	25 00	First Congregational Sunday-school, Bridgeton, Me.....	5 00
C. M.....	5 00	T. Armstrong.....	25 00
Caleb T. Smith.....	50 00	G. W. Egglestone, No. 163 South st.....	25 00
W. M. Raymond.....	10 00	Mrs. S. S. Long.....	20 00
Mary C. Clark.....	25 00	John David Wolfe.....	500 00
Cash.....	40 00	Class No. 7, Yonkers, N. Y.....	4 00
H. L. Wilson, 183 Church street.....	5 00	Sunday Collection.....	1 86
Mary A. Fisher, 83 West Eleventh st.....	1 00	J. B. Post.....	10 00
Sunday Collection.....	5 02	Infant Class of Mrs. Lockwood, New- London, Ct.....	20 00
Mr. Breckenridge.....	1 00	Mr. J. Reese, Lowell, Mass.....	5 00
W. E. Damon.....	5 00	Ladies' Benevolent Society, James- town, N. Y.....	1 50
G. Albinoala, by D. S. S.....	50 00	O.....	1 00
For the Honest Poor.....	10 00	George C. McLee, Lisbon, Va.....	2 00
Josiah Lane.....	100 00	Sabbath Collection.....	15 86
W. H. Cromwell, New-Brunswick, N. J.....	2 00	Catharine L. Langdon.....	200 00
Annie Kipp, Saugerties, N. Y.....	1 87	R. R. P.....	5 00
Henry Young, for new building.....	109 00	S. O. Root.....	20 50
W. L. Chamberlain, "	50 00	Friend.....	25
A. H. Sands, No. 30 Lafayette Place.....	25 00	Sabbath collection.....	1 15
C. E. Willis, No. 168 Broadway.....	5 00	Peter Cooper.....	100 00
R. Torrey, Providence, R. I.....	2 00	Mrs. Pruden.....	1 50
H. F. Hatch.....	10 00	H. Beach, No. 60 Barclay street.....	5 00
J. Hopkins.....	30 00	Total.....	\$1805 83
Y. K. Felix, Bloomington, Ill.....	10 00		
Mrs. Moore, through J. S. Aspinwall.....	10 00		
Thomas Jeremiah.....	25 00		

Donations of Clothing, Food, etc., received from February 22d to March 31st, 1870, inclusive.

1 Package of clothing from Mrs. H. S. Osborn.	1 Package, Mr. Suydam, New-York.
1 " " " A Friend.	Several boxes of woolen scarfs, Mr. Thorne,
1 " " " Miss Lewis, 41 Monroe street.	58 White street.
1 Package of clothing from Mrs. C. G. Lippincott, 837 Eighth avenue.	Box of books and bundle of clothing from a Friend.
1 Package of clothing from Englewood, N. J.	7 Cans of tea from Messrs. Morewood & Co.,
1 " " " George Williams, 19 Bank street.	56 Wall street.
2 Packages of clothing from Mrs. George Montague, 502 West Fifty-seventh street.	1 Package clothing from Mrs. Mortimer, 144 West Forty-seventh street.
2 Packages of clothing from Major-General Linsley, 119 Broadway.	1 Package old shoes and sacks from a Friend.
2 Packages of clothing from Mrs. George Montague, 502 West Fifty-seventh street.	Lot of hats, H. V. Myres, 922 Broadway.
5 Packages of clothing from D. S. Martin, 236 West Fourth street.	Breakfast-shawl and nice flannels, Mrs. G. W. Ferry, City.
2 Packages of clothing from Friend, Jersey City.	1 Piece dress goods, W. B. Northrop, 312 Broadway.
1 Package of clothing from Miss Notlbeck, New-York.	Donation of Sunday-school books, A. D. F. Randolph & Co., 770 Broadway.
1 Box of clothing from G. W. Stillman, Deansville, N. Y.	Barrel clothing, Ladies' Benevolent Society, Jamestown, N. Y.
1 Barrel of clothing from G. W. Stillman, Deansville, N. Y.	Package clothing, Mrs. Commodore Eagle, 129 East Thirtieth street.
2 Packages of clothing from Miss Nordhouse, 14 West Fourteenth street.	Box of shoes from G. Gilbert, 650 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.
1 Package of clothing from a Friend.	Barrel clothing, Polly Chaffee, South-Coventry, Ct.
1½ Barrels of clothing from Ladies Rev. R. M. Barr's Church, Old Hickory, Ohio.	Package clothing from D. D. Anderson, 370 Broadway.
1 Box of clothing from Mrs. Baker, Madison, N. J.	3 Packages from Mrs. Voorhies.
1 Package books and papers, Mr. Petit, 103 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn.	3 " " Mrs. Anderson, Cresskill, N. J.
1 Package clothing from Miss Woodhouse, 114 West Fourteenth street.	Two oil-paintings for the nursery, A Friend.
2 Packages books from Mrs. H. P. Ripley, Templeton, Mass.	Package clothing, Mrs. S. S. Mortimer, 144 West Forty-seventh street.
2 Packages S. S. books Presb. Board Pub., 821 Chestnut st., Phila., valued at \$69.75.	Bundle shoes, clothing, etc., Mrs. Drummond.
	1 Pair pantaloons, A Friend.
	Donation of bread, Mr. Bacon.
	Box clothing, Mrs. C. Poillon, No. 7 East Thirty-second street.
	Lot of old books, Mrs. Isaacs, Abingdon Square.

Received for Record, from February 20th to March 31st, 1870.

Mrs. P. W. Kenyon, Club.....	\$4 00	Rev. Prof. S. M. Hopkins, Auburn, N. Y.	\$1 00
Lydia C. White, Fredonia, N. J.	1 00	Rev. T. H. Fowler, Utica, N. Y.	1 00
Mrs. W. H. Morgan, Kansas City, Mo.	1 00	C. Young, No. 114 Fulton street.....	1 00
M. A. Gow, Coila, N. Y.	1 00	Betsey Hubbard, Jefferson, N. Y.	3 00
S. W. Carey, No. 60 Beaver street....	1 00	C. Mayer, Indianapolis, Ind.	1 00
Mrs. F. J. Malbory, Jersey City....	1 00	Mrs. G. W. Ferry.....	5 00
Mrs. Emily Jennings, Southport, Ct.	1 00	E. Abby Johnson, Brownsville, Neb.	10 00
C. Dimon, P. O. Box 4094 City.....	1 00	C. E. Willis.....	3 00
Miss Jane Sherman, Westport, Ct.	1 00	Miss Polly Chaffee, Coventry Depot, Ct.	1 00
William Ellsworth, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.	1 00	P. O. Box 149, Newburg, N. Y.	5 00
C. M. Gignoux, No. 103 East Twenty-eighth street.....	1 00	J. W. Blaine, Paterson, N. J.	2 00
Hiram Beccannon, No. 1 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street....	1 00	S. Nichols.....	3 00
H. T. Lee, No. 9 Pine street.....	1 00	E. B. Ketchum.....	75
Dr. J. D. Trall, Astoria, L. I.	1 00	Dr. Mitchell, No. 77 Montague street, South-Brooklyn.....	1 00
J. E. Berry, No. 75 Nassau street....	1 00	J. N. Stell	1 00
S. G. Tucker.....	1 00	N. L. Blauvelt.....	1 00
Mrs. R. H. Hammond, Wickford, R. I.	2 00	Total.....	\$61 75
Elizabeth H. Sill, Geneva, N. Y.	1 00		

ON account of the recent change in the management of the House, we are compelled, by the crowding of matters which need attention, to go to press later than usual; and as this number will necessarily be larger than our usual issue, we propose to combine the usual numbers for April and May, which we feel sure our readers will be quite willing we should do. In the June number we propose to give a detailed description of our buildings, new and old, with the uses for which they are designed.

BRADBURY PIANOS.

THEODORE TILTON, Editor of the "Independent," in a note to Mr. Bradbury.

My Dear Bradbury: I have had the beautiful piano so long, that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children! In fact, if you were to ask the children, I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me! It speaks every day, the year round, and never loses its voice. I wish its owner could do half as well.

THEODORE TILTON.

Letter from BISHOP SIMPSON.

J. G. Smith & Co.:

Philadelphia, April 27th, 1868.

Gents: Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family, and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in its finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successors to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos.

Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

STRONG INDORSEMENT.—The Musical Profession of the City of New-York have, with most unprecedented unanimity, awarded to William B. Bradbury the highest meed of praise, for his new and beautiful Piano-Fortes. They state, among other highly complimentary notices, that they have examined, with much care, William B. Bradbury's New Scale Piano-Fortes, and it is their opinion that, in power, purity, richness, equality of tone, and thorough workmanship, Mr. Bradbury's instruments excel.

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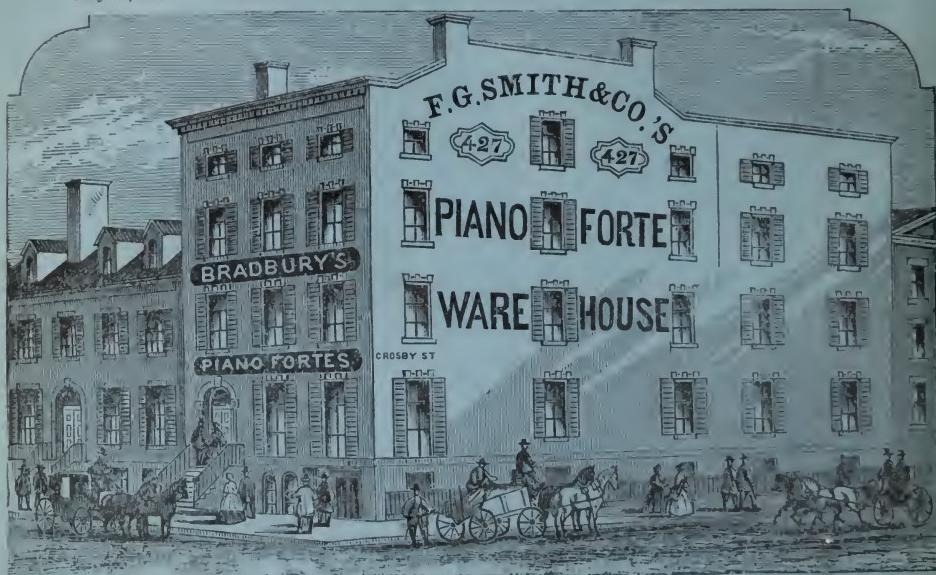
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